

Application No. 10/772,810Case No. N0187US**REMARKS****I. Status**

Claims 1-24 and 28-30 have been previously canceled. Accordingly, claims 25-27 and 31-33 are currently pending.

II. Rejections Under 35 U.S.C. § 103

Claims 25, 27, and 31 were rejected under 35 U.S.C. § 103(a) as being unpatentable over Abram, et al. (U.S. 6,462,778) in view of Abramson, et al. (US 2005/0268254).

Claim 25 and Dependents

Claim 25 recites, *inter alia*, “the remotely located map service server including data that indicates whether a landmark is observable by a person from specific geographic coordinates” and “if the geographic coordinates associated with at least one of the plurality of pictures are determined to be coordinates from which the landmark is observable via a person’s view based on the data included in the remotely located map service server, receiving data indicating a name of the landmark.” The combination of the references does not disclose at least these features.

Abram, et al. disclose methods and systems for labeling digital image data generated by digital imaging devices. (Abram, et al., Abstract). A digital imaging device, such as a camera, acquires an image. (Abram, et al., column 6, lines 19-20). Then, the imaging device receives location information, such as coordinates, from a location determination device. (Abram, et al., column 6, lines 20-25). The location information may be converted to textual information such as via a look-up-table of names associated with coordinates. (Abram, et al., column 6, lines 29-34). If the coordinates do not exactly correspond to any location in the look-up-table, then the process may choose multiple entries with coordinates near the given coordinates and display a list of names for a user to choose. (Abram, et al., column 6, lines 42-47). After a user makes a selection, such as by scrolling through the choices, the place name may be imprinted on a photo or used to generate a file name. (Abram, et al., column 6, lines 52-56).

Application No. 10/772,810Case No. N0187US

Abramson, et al. disclose an interactive electronic map. (Abramson, et al., Abstract). For example, a magnifier may be moved over a digital map and item information associated with a particular magnified object may appear. (Abramson, et al., paragraph [0088]). A user may click on a web site link associated with a particular magnified object in either an item information portion or in the magnified view portion. (Abramson, et al., paragraphs [0088]-[0093] and Figures 3-9).

However, even if one of ordinary skill in the art would have combined the references, there is still no teaching or suggestion of a remotely located map service server *including data that indicates whether a landmark is observable by a person from specific geographic coordinates*. Abram, et al. disclose that a look-up-table can be used to convert coordinates or location information into textual information, and then the textual information may be imprinted on a photo or used to generate a file name. And Abramson, et al. disclose the ability to magnify portions of a digital map to view item information. But there is no mention of data that indicates whether a landmark is *observable by a person* from specific coordinates. Just because an area in a digital map may be magnified does not mean there exists data in a map service server that indicates a landmark can be observed by a person from a specific point on the ground. For example, looking at Figure 4 of Abramson, et al., there is no mention of data in a map service server that indicates whether or not a landmark is observable from, for example, a specific street corner by a person in that real-world location. There could be obstructions in the real world that are not depicted in the map, and the map may not properly represent an area. There is no mention of observation data for specific geographic coordinates.

Furthermore, there is no disclosure of receiving data indicating a name of the landmark *if* the geographic coordinates associated with at least one of the plurality of pictures are *determined* to be coordinates from which the landmark is *observable via a person's view* based on the data included in the remotely located map service server. For example, according to Abram, et al., geographic coordinates are compared to a look-up-table to find an associated place name that matches the coordinates or a list of place names that are near the coordinates. But, this determination of place names is based on distance or location matching of the geographic coordinates. There is no mention of determining whether a landmark will be observable from certain geographic coordinates. For example, according to Abram, et al., a place name associated with or near geographic coordinates of a picture will be retrieved and

Application No. 10/772.810Case No. N0187US

shown to the user for selection *even if* that place is not observable from those coordinates (e.g., there is something blocking a person's view, such as a wall or other obstacle, from the position of those coordinates). Also, Abramson, et al. mention retrieving data based on a magnified selection. That is not the same as receiving data indicating a name of the landmark if the geographic coordinates associated with at least one of the plurality of pictures are determined to be coordinates from which the landmark is observable via a person's view based on the data included in the remotely located map service server.

Accordingly, claim 25 is allowable for at least these reasons. Claim 27 depends from allowable claim 25 and, therefore, is allowable for at least the same reasons.

Claim 31 and Dependents

Claim 31 recites some features that are similar to those recited in claim 25. Therefore, the appropriate arguments made above apply to claim 31 as well. Accordingly, claim 31 is allowable for at least those reasons.

III. Rejections Under 35 U.S.C. § 103

Claims 26 and 32-33 was rejected under 35 U.S.C. § 103(a) as being unpatentable over Abram, et al. in view of Abramson, et al. and in further view of Pelletier (U.S. 6,690,883).

Claims 26 and 32-33 depend from allowable claims 25 and 31, respectively, and, therefore, are allowable for at least the same reasons.

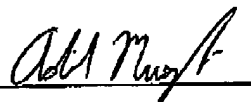
RECEIVED
CENTRAL FAX CENTER

SEP 22 2010

Case No. N0187USApplication No. 10/772,810**IV. Summary**

It is respectfully asserted that all of the pending claims are patentable over the cited references, and allowance of the pending claims is earnestly solicited. If the Examiner believes that a telephone interview would be helpful in resolving any outstanding issues, the Examiner is respectfully invited to contact the undersigned at the telephone number listed below.

Respectfully submitted,



Adil M. Musabji
Reg. No. 58,728
Patent Counsel

NAVTEQ North America, LLC
425 West Randolph Street
Chicago, Illinois 60606
(312) 780-3054